

The Carlsbad Current

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OFFICIAL PAPER EDDY COUNTY

Subscribers in arrears for the Current are notified that the paper will be discontinued to their address unless payment is made within ten days after receipt of bill or notice that the paid time has expired.

The Fall Festival and Flower Show Wednesday and Thursday of this week at Artesia was a success. Tuesday, the parade was led by the Artesia band, fifteen strong, all in uniform, and was followed by decorated floats and autos, besides Apache Indians on horse back and Mrs. Sally Roberts on a white horse, dressed in white with a white banner upon which was engraved 1877, the year Mrs. Roberts came to the valley. The parade will long be remembered by all who witnessed it as something unique. The display of fruits, vegetables and products was exceptional and the poultry exhibit was good. Artesia may well be proud of its festival. In the ball games the Apache Indians were easily victors, they having a team second to none in this portion of New Mexico.

The nice little war between the commissioners of Eddy county and A. E. Bailey, superintendent of schools, has been given a fresh impetus by the action of the board in notifying Mr. Bailey that unless he moves to Carlsbad, that he will be removed from his position, which is putting what they have said before just a little differently. Probably the next step will be to stop his pay check, and then it will be up to the court to determine whether it is mandatory upon a county officer to live at the county seat.—Sunday Roswell News.

The county commissioners of Eddy county have already refused to allow the bill of the county superintendent for the last quarter, and it remains to be seen whether it can be collected in the courts or not.

The visit of the members of the road board for Eddy county to the state line over the Guadalupe marks the beginning of the first concerted effort to construct a first class road and wagon road from the Pecos Valley to El Paso.

In the world's series baseball games Philadelphia Athletics won in the two games played Friday and Saturday. Friday's score being 5 to 1, Saturday's 3 to 1. Plank pitched for the Athletics Saturday and Matthews for the Giants. The Giants will relinquish the pennant they have held for several years. Each player gets about \$5,000 of the cash taken in from gate receipts which amounted to about \$550,000.

Another steady rain fell all over this country, commencing yesterday about eleven a. m. As no frost has shown yet of any consequence these late rains will be of great benefit to the ranges.

The trial of James O. Lynch for the murder of Marshal Roy Woofert has ended in the only way in which it could end, with justice to the state and to the defense. At no time has there been any doubt as to the facts in the case, although studied and desperate efforts have been made to cloud them and cover up the facts of a premeditated murder. Further than this, the testimony given before the jury has been misrepresented and twisted until it little resembled the evidence as it was actually given. This also was done for a purpose.

The end coming as it did showed how little these misrepresentations and unfair means have availed the defense. The sentence as imposed must be satisfactory to every fair-minded person in Roswell. Factions and personal feeling have no place in a case of this kind. They must step aside and let justice be done. And so it has proved in the Lynch murder trial.

This has been the first murder trial presided over by Judge G. A. Richardson, and the reports coming from Clovis give him unstinted praise for his fairness to both sides, both in his rulings and his demeanor throughout the trial. His rulings were carefully considered, due weight being given to both sides, and the ruling made according to the law and justice.

That Governor McDonald acted wisely in his selection of Judge Richardson the last few months have amply proved. By his fairness on the bench his knowledge of the law and his keenness of perception Judge Richardson has placed himself in the forefront of the district judges of the state.

It is well that the Lynch trial has passed into history and that it ended as it did.—Roswell Record.

The Underwood tariff bill was signed by the president last week, and last week the Chicago market quotations on sheep and lambs showed a rise of from 10 to 40 cents for the quotations of the week before. The Inter-Ocean's market report says: "Fat sheep, both ewes and wethers, are selling fully 25 cents higher than at the close last week, and some of the feeding sheep are 30 to 40 cents higher than at that time." Thus are the predictions of the New Mexico political prophets of the republican persuasion verified! Only one short year ago republican political wisecracks were charging up and down the state telling the people with tears streaming from their eyes that the democrats would ruin the sheep and wool business if they got a chance; that wool would go down to 4 cents a pound and that sheep would go down to 50 or 75 cents a head. If any of these political prophets have information as to where sheep can be purchased at \$8 a dozen let them speak out.—Santa Fe Eagle.

The Lynch Trial.

The practical conviction of J. O. Lynch and final plea of guilty to murder in the second degree at Clovis marks the beginning of the end of a class of outlaws who have endeavored to run things with a high hand for the past many years in this section and it should be a lesson to a certain class of attorneys who make a business of clearing criminals. If there were a few disbarments it would purify the criminal atmosphere somewhat.

Joe Fanning of Hope, one of the old timers of Eddy county, was in the city a couple of days this week.

W. C. Cooley of Knowles, was admitted to the Eddy county hospital Thursday, suffering from a complication of diseases.

Dr. Boatman, attending physician, of the Hitson family, has discharged the case of little Margaret, who has been ill with typhoid fever, for some weeks.

H. C. Sands and wife and babies went out to Lovington last Friday for a week's stay. Mr. Sands returned last night, but Mrs. Sands and the little ones remained for a longer visit with relatives.

Mrs. E. S. Sprong is expected in Sunday night from a three weeks visit in Muskogee, Oklahoma.

TAR TO SAVE FRENCH ROADS.

Public Works Minister Plans to Spend \$50,000,000 on Them.

Not less than \$50,000,000 will be spent in the next ten or twelve years putting a tar coat on 6,000 miles of highway or one-quarter of the roads of France, according to the minister of public works, M. Thiery.

The new tourist department at his ministry is grappling with the problem of overhauling the roads for the benefit of the motor traffic, which has already reached huge proportions and is threatening to ruin the splendid highways for which France is famous.

M. Thiery is convinced that the only way to combat the wear and tear is to undertake systematic tarring of the roads. He purposes to meet the heavy cost by a graduated tax on automobiles ranging from \$10 for twelve horse power cars to \$50 for all over sixty horsepower.

M. Thiery also says that the tourist department is going to see France provided with clean, comfortable and hygienic hotels, which are found in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, but are lacking in the republic, although everywhere the food obtainable in French country inns is excellent.

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Farm and Garden

THE MONEY CROP.

How to Raise Potatoes For Big Profits.

The aim in raising potatoes should be to plant so as to get the biggest yield and at the same time with the least expense. One of the farmers in Somerset county, Me., who have been able to do this most successfully is F. E. Davis. He has received as big a yield as 800 bushels per acre in some instances and on the whole 300 to 500 bushels per acre. He tells his story how he did it, which many farmers would do well to follow. He writes in the American Cultivator as follows:

The soil must be in the best possible condition as regard till and fertility. The dirt should be made fine and mellow and the soil of good depth before planting the seed. If the piece is of clover sod then the time for plowing does not count so much, yet in this case an application of a small coat of manure is good and enables us to reduce the expense of commercial fertilizer at least one-half and to further increase the yield of from fifty to a hundred bushels per acre, yet care should be taken not to put on too much manure.

Plowing and planting are only a small part of the work of raising potatoes. They require considerable care. If in a dry season they should be cultivated often the loose dirt having a tendency to moisten the plants. If you wish to raise the largest possible crop, 500 bushels or more per



HOW PROPER FERTILIZATION INCREASES SIZE OF POTATOES.

acre, you must get as many perfect hills to reach full maturity as possible. I advise rows two and one-half feet apart and seed pieces to be dropped twelve to fifteen inches apart in the drill, using a good sized seed cut one to three eyes.

In raising 300 bushels per acre make the rows three feet apart. Place the seed pieces eighteen to twenty inches apart and don't take quite so much pains in cutting seed. One ton of the best commercial fertilizer is not usually too much per acre. I find it a good method to sow the fertilizer with the planter before dropping the seed. Then it is mixed with the soil. After the plant is up a little fertilizer can be used on it, but it should be brushed from the plant with a broom or in some similar manner.

I have in my own work by following the best methods here described been able to secure yields of 500 bushels and over per acre on commercial fertilizer alone. That of the best grade, about 4 per cent nitrogen and 10 per cent potash. I remember on one piece my men called attention to the fact that they were getting a bushel of potatoes to market in six paces of a single row. If my figures were correct this would be over 800 bushels per acre in ordinary field culture, but this piece had the advantage of a coat of barn manure the fall previous to planting.

WHAT SHE IS.

MORTALS that behold a woman
Rising 'twixt the moon and sun;
Who am I, and the heavens assume?
All am I, and I am one.
—Francis Thompson.

Heavy Horses Pay Well.

The breeding of heavy draft horses is always profitable, and it greatly adds to the farmer's income. Small, scrubby horses are not wanted, and the mares for breeding should be large and well built. The demand is for a draft horse of not less than 1,500 pounds. Size in a draft horse is necessary.—Rural Farmer.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Orders for fruit trees should be placed early to insure choice stock and prompt shipment. Nurserymen always appreciate early orders and give the best of service.

Remember that plants from which seeds are to be selected must be thrifty, free from diseases and insects and the seed well matured. Make no mistake in these matters.

Now is a good time to destroy peach borers. Look for them on the trunks of the trees, at the surface of the soil or just below the surface. Was is a good indication of these insects. Cut them out with a knife.

Do not forget that good seed is a very important part of successful gardening. If you have it that are good save them; if not, buy from reliable seedsmen, and do not use the cheap seed. You may not get the best results.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

PICKLED VEGETABLES.

NEARLY all vegetables may be pickled and in this style make nice relishes for the winter.

Green Corn Pickle.—Take twelve ears of corn, one head of cabbage, two tablespoonfuls of salt, one cupful of sugar, one-quarter pound of mustard and one-half gallon of vinegar. Chop the cabbage, sprinkle with salt and let stand overnight. In the morning add corn cut from cob, with two chopped red peppers and one tablespoonful of celery seed. Mix all together with the mustard moistened with vinegar. Add more vinegar and cook fifteen minutes.

The Hamely Onion.

Pickled Onions.—Take half a peck of small white onions, leave in water overnight, peel and put in water again overnight, adding a handful of salt. Next morning lay the onions on a cloth to dry. Boil three quarts of vinegar, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one-third handful of ground allspice, four or five bay leaves and one-half handful of whole black pepper. Put the onions in a jar and cover with the vinegar and add a half teaspoonful of ground red pepper. Seal.

Spiced Tomatoes.—Take a peck of green tomatoes, six large onions and one cupful of salt. Let them stand overnight. Drain and cook fifteen minutes in two quarts of water and one of vinegar. Drain again and cook fifteen minutes in the following: Two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of brown sugar, two tablespoonfuls each of cloves, allspice, ginger, mustard, cinnamon and one teaspoonful of cayenne pepper. Use ground spices and boil in a bag. Put in jars when hot and seal.

Nice With Cold Meat.

Pickled Red Cabbage.—Chop one gallon of red cabbage fine and add one-half cupful of salt. Put in stone jar. Over this pour boiling water. Cover and let stand until cold and then drain through a cloth. Pour on more boiling water, drain as before and add one cupful of grated horseradish. Over this pour two quarts of boiling vinegar to which two cupfuls of sugar have been added. Cover and let stand until cold.

Pickled Cucumbers.—Pare cucumbers that are mature, but not dead ripe. Cut lengthwise and scrape out the seeds with the soft pulp. Cut into pieces of convenient size and fill a stone jar with alternate layers of cucumbers and salt. Leave covered until next day; then wash and drain. Put into the pickling kettle and cover with vinegar and water in equal parts. Boil for ten minutes and drain. Make a pickle of one quart of vinegar, one and one-half pounds of sugar, whole cloves and cinnamon to taste. Boil for one minute and skim; add the cucumbers and simmer until they are soft. Take out the small bags in which are the spices; lift the cucumbers and pack into jars. Let the steep boil five minutes longer and pour over the cucumbers and seal.

Annie Thompson.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

DAINTIES FOR VEGETARIANS.

FOR those who require a nourishing substitute for meat any of the dishes mentioned below are worthy of attention.

Carrot Pudding.—Take one cupful each of grated carrots, potatoes, chopped suet, flour, raisins and currants, one-half cupful of molasses, a little soda and salt and a teaspoonful of all kinds of spice. Steam three hours and serve with cream.

A Highly Seasoned Dish.

Lentils in Tomato Sauce.—Take two cupfuls of lentils, a large sliced onion, half a can of tomatoes, a tablespoonful of butter, a dash of paprika and salt to taste. Soak the lentils overnight. Drain. Add fresh water and stew until nearly tender and the liquor is absorbed. Then add tomato, onion and seasonings and cook until a thick puree. Serve hot with brown bread.

Baked Onions en Casserole.—Peel the onions, cook for ten minutes in boiling salted water, drain and place in a buttered casserole dish. Sprinkle with pepper and salt and pour white sauce over them. Strew crumbs over the top and bake covered for twenty minutes. Uncover and brown. Serve in the dish in which cooked.

Served With Fried Bread.

Stuffed Tomatoes and Rice.—Heat a cupful of rice slowly in well flavored stock. Choose as many smooth medium sized tomatoes as are required. Cut a piece from the top of each and with a teaspoon remove the pulp. Season the inside of the tomatoes. Fill the cavity with the cooked rice, put a tiny bit of butter on top, stand on a buttered plate and bake for ten or fifteen minutes. Serve hot on small portions of fried bread.

Cream of Beet Soup.—Take four bunches of beets, pare, grate and strain through a cloth. Put into an enameled saucepan, place on the fire and let pulp sear. Let a pint of milk come to the boiling point, pour it into the saucepan with the hot beet juice and add a teaspoonful of salt. Mix two tablespoonfuls of butter with two of sifted flour and stir into the soup and continue stirring until the soup is as thick as cream.

Annie Thompson.

TREATMENT FOR SCOURS IN HORSES

Sometimes scouring seems to be the result in young horses of too severe use at either road or draft work, says David Huffman in Farm and Fireside. At other times it appears to be a constitutional weakness, always exhibited when the horse is called upon for anything out of the ordinary. "Cut feed"—that is, hay or straw run through a cutting machine, wet up a little and mixed with meal—will sometimes cause it. The horse should have a reasonable amount of good, sweet hay, fed entirely dry, and his proper ration of grain. Last year I cured a very bad case by simply giving the horse three months' run in good pasture, then feeding as above and using rather moderately for a couple of months. This is what I would advise.

If his feed, however, is what it ought to be it might be well to try the following treatment: First give fifteen or twenty drops of tincture of aconite root in water. The following day give



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a powder compounded as follows: Prepared chalk, five drams; pulverized catechu, one dram; pulverized opium, ten grains; mix thoroughly. Give three of these powders a day, then skip one and give three more. Be sure during the treatment that the horse has plenty of water. I cannot promise that this treatment (which is the treatment for acute diarrhea) will effect a cure, but it is worth trying. The best road to a cure, I think, lies in giving the colt a good run at grass and afterward being very careful about his diet, feeding nothing that might irritate the stomach or bowels and using moderately until he seems better.

BREEDING HOG RATIONS.

Animals Should Be Fed For Bone and Muscle Rather Than Fat.

Hogs which are intended for breeding purposes, both boars and sows, must be fed for the development of the muscle, bone and constitution rather than for the production of fat. Says the American Agriculturist. They should have the period of growth prolonged until they are fully developed in both body and frame. Muscle and bone building feeds are those which contain a relatively high content of protein and ash or mineral matter. They include wheat bran, shorts or middlings, skim milk, linseed oil meal, the leguminous forage crops, such as cowpeas, soy beans, alfalfa, the clovers, velvet beans, the vetches and the packing house byproducts, such as tankage, meat meal and blood meal.

Of these high protein feeds skim milk is one of the best and cheapest. Skim milk, if available, should be fed to young hogs intended for breeding purposes, especially boars. The best results are secured when skim milk is mixed with bran, shorts, cornmeal or some other feed which will thicken it. This slop should be fed sweet and be thin enough to pour readily.

In case skim milk is not available linseed oil and packing house byproducts may be utilized, but should be fed sparingly to young breeding stock owing to the high content of protein. Linseed oil meal may supply from a fifth to a sixth of the ration, provided no other protein feeds are fed. Packing house byproducts may supply from a tenth to a twelfth of such a ration. Leguminous forage crops furnish a cheap source of protein. Besides the economy of forage crops they afford exercise for the boar while he is harvesting his own feed, and this increases his thrift and stamina.

Bone Troubles in Horses.

One cause of spavin, ringbone and other bone troubles in horses is the lack of proper nourishment. An unbalanced ration containing a large amount of corn and deficient in ash makes a porous bone with a rather spongy texture. Fed a proper ration, the same animal would develop a much stronger bone with a firm, solid texture. The bone diseases are usually simply an effort of nature to add extra growth to re-enforce a bone that is not strong enough for its load. A great many of these troubles would be avoided if all horses, particularly when they are growing, were supplied an abundance of such feed as oats, with some of the legume hays for roughage.

TO BIND THE LOAD OF HAY.

The following manner of binding a load of hay is very effective. It is called the spanish windlass. Pass a strong rope over top of load and make it fast to bottom of rack in the center of each end and do not draw very tight. Now take two round sticks about four feet long and one and one-half inches thick. Any round stick of suitable size and strength will do. Sharpen one stick and push it about three feet into hay on top of the load, close to the rope. With the other stick take a hitch in the rope close to the stick in the hay and then wind it around and around the upright stick, which will also wind the rope around the stick. You will bind the load as tightly as the rope will stand. When sufficiently tight tie the end of the stick to the rope and you are ready to go. When the load settles give the stick another turn or two.—Farm and Fireside.

FALL ORCHARD WORK.

Go Over the Ground and Clean Up Carefully.

Just before the soil is being prepared for the sowing of the cover crop is a fine time to go over the orchard and clean up, picking up and hauling out such rubbish as old crates, ladders and other things that were left during the period when fruit gathering was on hand, says the Home and Farm.

Such material is not only in the way, but is a good hiding place for rats and mice, as well as winter quarters for insects that are injurious to orchard crops. If the trees have made but slow growth the past two or three years it would be a very good idea to scatter some barnyard manure over the orchard just before preparing the soil for the crop.

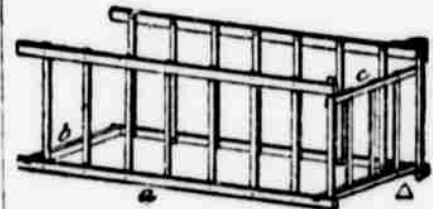
This manure should be pretty well rotted and should be scattered uniformly, being careful not to get it in places about the trees. The manure will not only help the soil, but will aid the trees in making a better growth and will help the cover crop to grow better. Where the trees have been making a rapid growth I think it best to not use any manure. Let the growth of the trees the past two or three years serve as your guide.

RACK FOR WAGON BOX.

Convenient Auxiliary Wood Carrier Can Be Easily Made.

It is often necessary to carry wood in the wagon box. When it is not worth while to take the box off and put on the ordinary heavy wood rack a light rack to fit inside the wagon box is therefore a convenience. One of these racks is shown in the accompanying sketch.

The side and end pieces are made of two by four inch material, the end piece B to be the same width as the



WAGON BOX WOOD RACK.

Inside of the wagon box, A and B are mortised together so the rack may be removed in sections. The side pieces of the end gate C pass through staples, the top end going in first. The upright slats may be of lighter material than the frame, but it is not desirable to have them less than two by one inch. Both frame and slats should be of tough wood, such as hickory or oak, so as to withstand rough handling.

If desired, bolts may be used instead of the nails or screws. Where nails are used it is advisable to have them clinched.—American Agriculturist.

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